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Adversity's Pounding Brings Out the Kernel of Character.

Begets Experience, and This Engenders Hope-Retrospection Arms Us Against Repeating Past Errors. "A Sound Thrashing" was the title of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D. D., pastor of the Eastern Church, Sixth Street and Mary-

ed on the text. Romans v:3-4: "Knowing that tribulation worketh patience." The Rev. Dr. Easton said in part: "Every man owes it to himself as a most imperative duty to take a retrospective view of his life. It is all well enough to say, 'let bygones be bygones,' and let our future be better than our past. The fact remains that unless we count up our past successes and failures and draw up a trial balance to see how we stand,

brilliant than our past. "To be profitable students, we must view the results of our past from the standing without and looking within. What are the results in character? What has it brought to or taken from the inner life? Has it left us richer or poorer in truth, in honor, in justice, in charity? Has it brought more of winter than summer to our sonis? Are we nearer to humanity and nearer to God? Have our trials, struggles, and conflicts with outer forces wrought in us patience, experience, and hope? This seems to be Paul's reasoning that life's last and best results must appear in character or in what is

wrought upon our inner life. "In the text I have chosen for our mornng meditation something of the method and the several steps in the progress of this work upon character are indicatedbut, in so broad a subject, of every factor n life, religious, moral, and educational, and all other influences, certainly no one sermon can be exhaustive. The best we can do briefly is to discuss a few of the orces that come into play and have to o with our everyday life and are of vast

"The first and main factor looking to final result in character is tribulation. The Latin here is very strong. The word ribulatio from which we get our word tribulation means to thrash, to beat, to pound with a fall, called in ancient times. the tribulum. Before the invention of y steam or horse power in a few hours, this word had peculiar meaning. It meant eating and pounding with a flail. The sheaves of grain were placed on the barn floor and beaten out. The sheaves were passive under this process, and the grain, that the stalks had tenderly carried all enson and had wrapped about with a

senson and had wrapped about with a husk, were torn and shaken out from their nest and the chaff thrown away.

This thrashing or pounding is a very striking figure of life itself. Life begins with pounding and ends with pounding, and we are pounded all the way through. The whole world is one vast thrashing floor, and mankind are the sheaves and universal nature is the tireless thrasher. We must all come down upon the floor We must all come down upon the floor and suffer beneath the flall.

and suffer beneath the finit.

"I used to note if the grain was ripe how easily it came out of the husk, but if not fully ripe how it needed more pounding and often the sheaves had to be turned over and over to be thrashed but of out. So it is with men. Some that are green, raw, immature need more of flail beating than others, and have to be turn-ed over and over on life's thrashing floor—the children of tribulation. Now a little attention to the constitution of things will reveal how this is so and posbly why it is so. The latter reason may found perhaps in the fact that it could at be in any other way.

"The whole system of things about us

seems to be built upon the principle of antagonism or antagonistic forces, one thing coming against or opposing another. Thus it is in life and death, one is opposed to the other. The whole world is but a vast thrashing floor, where poor humanity is placed for pounding to see

is but a vast thrashing floor, where poor humanity is placed for pounding, to get the chaff from the wheat.

This leads me to notice that there must be a divine purpose in this process of tribulation. Paul notes it by saying that tribulation worketh patience, and patlence experience, and experience hope.

"God's purpose must be sought in human character. Its first and main purpose in this is simply a preparation or soil making, in which seeds are to be cast. Prof. Agassiz said once—and I suppose none would question such an authority in science—The whole region of country where now are our inland lakes, prairies, and the site on which Chicago, queen city of the lakes, now stands, cage, queen city of the lakes, now stands, was once, in the glacial period, covered over with vast, slow-moving bodies of ice four hundred feet thick. That was nature's way of leveling these great prairies, and grinding and pulverlying the rocky elements that go to make the soll where are now raised the vastest har-

ests of the world."
"And so in the moral realm all this universal pounding and fail-beating of humanity is one of God's ways of making soil in which are to be sown one day great grain fields, gardens of lovely flowgreat grain fields, gardens of lovely flow-ers, and orchards laden with garden fruit. This soil is called patience. The severe ordeal of pounding and thrashing works that state of mind and heart that is re-ceptive, willing, ready, enduring, being like our Western prairies ready for the plow and sower. The wildness and im-petnosity of youth have to be broken in by tribulation before the man can rise to the higher purpose of life,"

ON CHRISTIAN ASSURANCE.

An Ohio Pastor Preaches on the Strength Felt by the Believer.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church vesterday the Rev. William B. Irwin, D. D., of Steubenville, Ohio, preached an interesting sermon on "Christian Assurance." He took for his text II Timothy, 1:12: "I know whom I have believed," Dr. Irwin said, in part:

"Calm assurance is the normal condition of the true believer. All this modern doubt and uncertainty is completely and clearly nothing else but a falsehood of Satan. Many of these unfruitful, careless, worldly-minded professors, who, alas, are so easy in their uncertainty, have, as is most probable, never had any discriminating view of that to which they are called by the gospel of Christ. It is a misty, hazy thing to them. What they need to experience, and what God insists upon their experiencing, is something of the clearest and most convincing Christians have written in the diarles to find comfort in their own feelings and attainments.

"Two hundred years ago, an eminent ment of his religious life, said: 'I rose and fell, as feeling was, up or down, and, like a wave tossed by the winds, never came to any settlement. At length I saw that God required no other thing than to be content with what Christ had done, and that thus content I had no need to doubt. When I came to see really that God had appointed that death was to be the way of salvation and that God was satisfied to give me eternal life on the simple ground of my accepting it, I could not but be satisfied also,

I believed his word about it and I was

the same way you believe anything cise on testimony—is the sole basis and warrant of faith. And this word of God thus accepted, will never fail you. In the fact that you give good and loyal credit to the declarations of God in the Scriptures, he removes from you the curse. He takes from the docket the judgment that has gone against you and cancels it. He places your name on the book of life instead, and accounts your old life in the flesh abolished. Henceforth he speaks of you, not as 'in the flesh,' but as new creatures, 'in the spirit.' Henceforth you live should rule the state, and then England reversed this and would have the state to rule the church. It was a Baptist, however, he said, who maintained that the state and the church should be kept separate. So what we now want is Christian patriotism.

In the words of the text God made us all of one blood, Mr. Pollard said, and we want a wider patriotism looking upon God as the Father of all nations. We would bemean ourselves if we used our patriotism solely for our own interest. Instead of with a godly spirit for the benefit of all other nations.

a new life, in a new condition, and is

a new life, in a new condition, and in a new relation.

"I am not perfect in character, far from it, such a man would say; I am not holy. To make me that is the remaining work of the spirit. That belongs to my subsequent life. But saved I am. My relation to haw and life is changed. The spirit is not my Saviour. He is my sanctifier. He works on character and makes character in me. But Christ Jesus is my Saviour; working on my lapsed and lost condition; bringing me out of the state of sin and misery, and it was what he did, in answering the law by his life and death, that saves me. And my belief, my most willing, even if trembling, acceptance of Tribulation Works Patience, Which at saves me. And my belief, illing, even if trembling, accen in that mediatorial work is the thing at seals it to me. I am not freed from the curse of the

law by the good life I lead before or after, but by the Lord himself, in the act of my faith in his past sacrifice made on Cal-vary. For my justification I look to Calland Avenue northeast, at yesterday vary. For my purity and better life, I lepend on the spirit and his future work. morning's service. The sermon was found-The direction which the unbeliever needs is this: God speaks, offers you par-don, which is already paid for, and seated by the blood of Jesus. Believe him, credit his word about it. Accept the proclama tion. Do it fully, so fully that you can say honestly and truly, on this offer lay my soul forever, so help me God.
"The word which the Christian unbe-liever needs is this. God speaks; tells you of his Son, and the fullness of his grace, and the completeness of his sac dice. Tells you that your faith in that acrifice and in the resurrection is your istilication. Therefore, believe him. Go our future is not likely to be any more into the vineyard of your Lord under the holy sense and stimulus of a salvation that is already completed and made over standpoint of introspection, that is of to your free acceptance, in bond and cove-

"Look not to your feelings, your frames, your Christian advancement, for your asyour Christian advancement, for your assurance. Look to Calvary, Account your-self on that basis, really and truly God's child, and according as this faith is true in itself it will be purifying, and according as it is strong it will give you joy.

'Thus, instead of going about the world with your head bowed and your heart upways you will se adjusting with sladuneasy, you will go singing with gladness and exulting in the goodness and grace of your God and Saviour."

GOD, HOME, AND COUNTRY.

Our Responsibilities the Subject of

Patriotic Address. A large gathering of the members and friends of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was present at the 6:36 o'clock twilight service last night, the occasion being the anniversary service in commemoration of the nation's birthday. The text, taken not from the Bible, but from was "God and Home and Native Land." The service was both religious and patriotic in character, and was conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. C.

Nicholson, D. D. liberty, patriotism, and moral strength among the nations of the earth.

congregation comprised the greater part pass on forever. of the programme. The service was opened with the hymn, "America," by the entire church, followed by a short prayer by the pastor, in which he implored the divine blessing of the Heavenly Father upon the entire United States and the isl. ands of the sea which have lately come into the possession of this Government.

paster, Dr. Nicholson read from Romans,

subject was "Our Responsibilities." spoke of the acquisition by the United States Government of the Philippine Islands, and brought into his discourse an outline of the work which must be done in the new possessions, both for the glory of the flag and the glory of God. A great opportunity had come, he thought, for the United States to do a wonderful work among the unbelievers in Jesus Christ. He was confident, he said, that the advent of the United States in the Philippines would result in great benefit to the people there, and that the effect upon this country, if proper caution and a respect of God are observed, would also be for the better.

For the first time in the history of this country, now 125 years old, the United States stands among the other regions of the earth a world nower. She nations of the earth a world power. She is, he added, a nation of destiny, as she has always been since the signing of the has always been since the signing of the Deciaration of Independence, but a nation and a people, also, a part of whose destiny has now been fulfilled. There must be no thought of turning back now that the face has once been set firmly to the front. The religion of Jesus Christ, and the glory of God, and the flag of the Republic will henceforth go forward, hand in hand, arm in arm, for the betterment of the whole world.

ment of the whole world.

An address along the same general lines of thought was made by Theodore D. Sloat, a student at Dickinson Theological College, whose topic was "Our National Blessings."

Mr. Sloat drew a comparison between Mr. Shoat drew a comparison between the United States and the Good Samaritan. All other nations observed the sufferings of Cuba, said he, but they went by on the other side, while America gave assistance, and raised Cuba and Porto Rico from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, with the path of prosperity and happiness plainly marked for them both. In the Philippine asiands also, he said, the hand of the United States had been raised in the defence of the oppress

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM. Upon It Depends the Future Welfare

of the State. The influence of Christianity on all phases of human life was the subject of an interesting and instructing discourse delivered vesterday morning by the Rev. E. B. Pollard, at the First Baptist The sermon was based on the text Acts xvii:26, "And God hath made of one blood all the nations for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Anyone who has given this subject serious thought, said the speaker, must be convinced that the religion of Jesus Christ has all to do with the shaping of human character. The greater part of what life in all its different phases. In the text it will be noticed, Mr. Poliard said, and journals which have been preserved that there are two ideas prominently put to us is an account of their vain efforts forth-they are God and country. During the centuries of the development and expansion of the Christian faith, he said, it is plainly noticeable that the devotion servant of God, recalling the commence- to country is greater today than ever be-

> Speaking of government, he said, the law should be the expression of the will of the people from whom the ruler de rives his power, but this voice should be the expression of the will of God ex-pressed through a good and just people. God's law should be the human law, for is only when the love of God beats true the hearts of patriots that the country

> The church and the state, Mr. Pollard aid, should be kept separate and dis-The church and the state, Mr. Pointro said, should be kept separate and distinct from each other. The Government has no religious duty to perform. There have been three distinct conceptions of the relations between the church and the state. First, the Roman Catholics contended, he said, that the church should rule the state, and then England

THE PATRIOT'S HERITAGE

Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable, Now and Forever.

Independence Day's Lesson Should Be Development of Higher Love of Country, Says Dr. Van Schnick. Rather Than a Carnival of Noise.

The general adoption of a celebration more in accord with the beautiful traditions and vital history of Independence Day was advocated by the Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., of the Church of Our Father, in his sermon at the morning service yesterday. "The Old Continentals and Their Contribution to Religion" was the subject of his discourse, which dealt with the services of the minute men and the patriots of 1776, whose sacrifices contributed to the nation the seed for its later greatness. Mr. Van Schaick deplored the carelessness with which the greatest of all American holidays was now spent by many in a mere search for pleas-

The text was H Corinthians 11:26-"In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness."

"This is the Sunday which falls the nearest to the Fourth of July," said the "in one way or another we have just celebrated the anniversary of our country's birth. It has seemed to me wise to choose for today a topic which seeks to gather up the sheaves of thought which the week has just harvested.

"To many thousands probably the day brought no sacred memory, no uplifting thought. It was spent by many on a low animal plane of indulgence or contentment. It was passed by others in a wild search for pleasure, amid smoke and noise. Certainly our modern celebration of this day as a rule is far removed from the inspiring thoughts connected with it. the natural patriotism in every breast, I do not urge the return of the old-fashioned Fourth, but a serious modification of the new

"The celebration of a generation ago with its bombast and its tinsel, its gilt lace and its cocked hats, its spread-eagle The fact that the United States has just oratory and its vulgar ear-splitting noise successfully passed the century and a is passing away forever. Demagogues quarter mark, stronger, happier, and used it to inflame the ignorant; politicians more hopeful of the future than ever to build their fences; liquor sellers to fill before, was commented upon, and the pre- their coffers; while a whole host of oramachinery, such as we now have, when diction was made that under the guiding ters, lay and clerical, took it as an opwhole stacks of grain are thrashed out hand of Almighty God America would al- portunity to scream 'The American Eaways, as she has in the past, stand for gle' and discharge a whole broadside of their batteries upon an innocent and unoffending people. It will be a good thing Patriotic songs by the choir and the for our country when all such occasions "But there are connected with Inde-

pendence Day so many traditions that are beautiful, so much history that is vital, that every patriotic citizen owes it to his country to preserve these things by commemorating the day in the wisest and best manner possible. On the Fourth of July it is not necessary to go some-In connection with the growth of the where, do something out of the ordinary country to the Philippines and the West | channel, hear expressed the thoughts of Indies, which was referred to by the other men. Let every man remember in pastor, Dr. Nicholson read from Romans. pastor, Dr. Alchoison read from Romans, in the one spirit, whether in public commemoration or in private reflection, whether seated in Independence Hall, higher powers. For there is no power where great deeds were done, or in but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

Dr. Nicholson's sermon, however, was
not one on the so-called expansion. His
subject was "Our Responsibilities." He

where great deeds were done, or in
our homes where, every day, great
deeds may take place. Let us make
the day memorable in our lives. Let us
recall the valor and the virtues of our
fathers, read the familiar story of independence which does not grow old, measure our lives by the achievements of tho days and see whether we may in truth and justice be called worthy children. The Christian church can help here, help itself and help society. From In-dependence Day it can gather material for services most uplifting and helpful.

it can scatter broadcast what it gathers all over the land.
"Most emphatically I endorse the posi-tion taken by the newspapers of this city against sensationalism in the pulpit. I join in their protest against the dragging of art theories, polities, sociology, etc. into the pulpit and making them a substitute for religion. But we must remember that sensationalism is of the spirit and not of the letter. Full of the most rabid sensationalism was a sermon I heard once on Mary and Martha, while

breathing the most tender spirit of re-ligion was one based upon the Tiny Tim of Charles Dickens. of Charles Dickens.

"Nowhere in the annals of the Hebrews, in the biographies of the apostles, in the stories of the marryrs, is there a topic more sacred than that before us this hour—the old Continentals in their ragged regimentals flisching not. Should you sak me why I take a text from Paul ragged regimentals flisching not. Should you ask me why I take a text from Paul when I come to speak of the men of the American Revolution, let me say that in one sense Paul was a revolutionist himself, and the spirit of revolution, the spirit of courageous heroism, is the same in every age. Literally and accurately the two verses I have quoted from Corinthians describe the experiences of the men and the women who lived and died for American independence.

for American independence.

"No literature is so sacred, no character is so lofty that it may not be used to illustrate the great truths for which those men and women stood and the manner in which they kept their faith. From the highest to the lowest, from Washington down to the humblest min-ute man, were they not in 'journeyings often?' When you recall that Christmas been raised in the defence of the oppress of the national blessings to which he had gone for the subject of his talk, he believed to be the greater happiness among the people and the prospect of a long period of peace.

A burn of the United States had ute man, were they not in journeyings often? When you recall that Christmas night along the Delaware, when the which storm beat fiercely down upon our illinoing period of peace. among the people and the prospect of a long period of peace.

A hymn of Francis Scott Key was sung by the congregation. A poem by Edwin Markham, "Our Deathless Dead," was read by Miss Gertrude Sheldon. Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" was rendered by the choir. The service was closed with the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the entire congregation.

Therefore the boats in which they were crossing, were they not in perils of waters? When you remember the mercenaries of the Duke of Hesse, men who came here to fight for money and chain fellow human beings for the sake of glory, take away liberty of others that they might enrich themselves, can we not say that those they assailed were in 'perils of robbers?'

"There was no blacker night for the

were in 'perils of robbers?'

'There was no blacker night for the cause of liberty than when Benedict Arnold, the hero of Valcour Island and Quebec, the man who saved the day at Saratoga, and whose headlong valor had enshrined him as a popular idol, proved false to the cause and tried to betray our post at West Point. Then the great commander and all associated with him realized those 'perils from their own countrymen,' from traitors like Charles Lee and Benedict Arnold, from the host of Tories, who spied on their movements and labored day and night to defeat their cause. 'In perils by the heathen,' Let beautiful Jane McCrea lying cold and dead in the fields about Saratoga; let our dead in the fields about Saratoga; let our own ancestors, your forefathers and mine, with homes burned above their heads, with kindred scalped and borne way, speak out of the past in illustration f this part of the text. 'In perils in the ity.' Lct New York, Philadelphia, Boson, and Savannah rise in answer. 'In erils in the wilderness,' let the host of ontiersmen, the border warriors of New ork and Pennsylvania, all the honored ad of Oriskany and the Wyoming Vai-, illumine this passage for us, with memory of their sacred blood.

the memery of their sacred blood.

"Paul Jones being dead, yet speaketh,
"In perils of the sea." The memory of
that desperate fight, when the Bon
Homme Bichard, lashed to her antagonist, Homme Richard, lashed to ber antagonist, swept the enemy from her decks, speaks to us of that little band who laid the foundations as it were, of the American navy and against overwhelming arms won for themselves an immortality of fame, 'In perils among false brethren,' Gates and Conway and their cabais, an irresolute and hesitating Congress, those who in great crises doubted the one man who was holding the country together and was holding the country together and tried to supplant him-these were the ones who were false to themselves and their duty. Hours would not suffice to their duty. Hours would not suffice to illustrate that wonderful twenty-seventh verse by the events of the revolution. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness."

"He who can read the story of Valley Forge and Morristown, of how shoeless soldiers left bloody footpriats as they marched, or who can recall the scene of Washington kneeling on the winter's snow and praying for Divine help when scarcely

and praying for Divine help when scarcely food for a single day was in camp, with-out tears of deepest emotion, certainly has a heart within him that does not answer to what we might expect of chil-iren born of such an inheritance as ours "In one of his polished and scholarly orations, George William Curtis paid a tribute to the minute man of New England in these words: "Entreuched in his own honesty, the King's gold could not wood serving as a non-conductor."

buy him; enshrined in the love or his fel-low citizens, the King's writ could not take him; and when the King's troops marched to seize him, his sublime faith saw beyond the clouds of the moment the saw beyond the clouds of the moment the rising sun of the America that we behold, and, careless of himself, mindful only of als country, he exuitingly exclaimed with Samuel Adams at 1

Samuel Adams at Lexington: "Oh, what

Samuel Adams at Lexington: "Oh, what a glorious morning!"

"The minute men of this country were of every age, from Deacon Josiah Haynes, of Sudbury, for example, who marched with his company to Concord Bridge, joined in the desperate pursuit of that long day's battle back to Boston, fell at Runker Hill. Bunker Hill, a man past four score years, down to the ten-year-old boy who, the night Paul Revere rode, likewise went out on his horse mile after mile through the country arousing the neighbors. Con-nected with that Corcord fight a story is told of James Hayward, twenty-two is told of James Hayward, twenty-two years of age, who was in the forefront of that deadly race from Concord to Charleston. At a turn of the road he came face to face with a British soldier. Both raised their pieces at the same time. Both exclaimed, 'You are a dead man!' The red coat dropped with a shot through his heart. He prod (all woulded on the coat dropped with a shot through his heart. He prod (all woulded on the coat dropped with a shot through his heart. He woulded out to the coat dropped with a shot through the coat dropped with a shot dropped with a shot dropped with the coat dropped with a shot dropped with the coat dropped with The Fed coat dropped with a shot through his heart; Hayward fell wounded unto death. His old father bending over him heard him say, 'Father, I started with forty balls; I have three left, I never did such a day's work work before. Tell mother not to mourn too much and tell her whom I love more than my mother,

her whom I love more than my mother, that I am not sorry I turned out."

"In a word what we can learn from the Old Continentals is this: Quickness of response to the call of duty; eternal vigilance in guarding hard won liberties; steadfast courage in defence of principle; strong, fervent, all-embracing, all-comprehending love of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," Yes, more than this. Cut out the life and the pursuit of happiness from the immortal clause and remember that these, too, they would sacrifice, that liberty might be handed down to their children's children.

"If any city in this country should com-

"If any city in this country should com-memorate the Fourth, it is that city in which we live. Washington is the crea-ture of the two ideas which cluster about the historic day, ideas expressed best for us in Webster's immortal phrase. Liberty and union, one and insaparable, now and and union; one and inseparable; now and forever. No Capitol would lift its dome in splendor, no Monument would kiss the skies, no Library would offer freely knowledge for the nations; not one stone would be erected upon another in this the central city of the nation were it not for Inde-pendence Day and its two ideas of free-dom and nationality."

A SHIP WITH A HISTORY.

The Battered Old St. Louis Lying at a Philadelphia Wharf.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 .- Lying at the foot of Fitzwater Street wharf, her decks warped and unseaworthy, the old United States frigate St. Louis, famed for an exploit which made her name known all over the country, is now sinking into oblivion. She is hooded over with a shed roof and all her old guns, once the terror of foreign ships, are dismantled. Battered and weather worn, the historic old frigate lies at the wharf, unnoticed by the majority of pedestrians. The St. Louis the famous old frigate whose intrepid ander, D. N. Ingraham, on July 2, 1853, performed a feat that made his name ring from one end of the nation to the other and which gave a new standing to the American Navy abroad. The incident happened at a time when the recollections of the navai victories of 1812-15 had grown

dim in the memory of Europe. In the first half of the last century European nations ignored the fact that naturalization by law made European-born persons as certain citizens of the United States as birthright did those born on American soil. Time and again there had been clashes over this question between the State Department and the various Governments of Europe. The matter was prought to a crisis by the seizure of Martin Kostza by the Austrian Government. Kostza was subsequently taken prisoner aboard the Austrian brig Hussar in the

The knowledge of the indignity to Kostza became known to gallant Captain lingraham and he immediately formed plans for a speedy rescue. The Hussar outclassed the St. Louis, lay in the harbor. The Hussar's captain was defiant. He would yield to no Yankee while he had a gun to fire or a plank to float. Captain ingraham sailed the St. Louis with her ingraham salled the St. Louis with her guns shotted and her decks cleared for action up within 200 feet of the Austrian warships. Then he sent a simple little note to the captain of the Hussar asking him to release Kostya. The captain reo release Kostza. The captain re-Then Captain Ingraham sent back a characteristic reply. In effect it stated that if the captive was not placed on board the St. Louis within a specified time he would blow the warship and her consort to a place where conditions are warm. And to give point to the message the captain beat his men to quarters and prepared to give the Austrians an exhibi-tion of American pluck. Finally, when things promised to become hot the Aus-trians decided that they did not want Martin Kostza after all, and within the allotted time he was placed aboard the

There was a lot of diplomatic squabbling after this incident, but it came to naught, as it was decided that Captain Ingraham's as It was declared that Capani Inglandary against action settled the question in the best possible manner. In 1854 Congress urged the President to present Captain ingraham with a gold medal for his plucky action. This was accordingly done. The old St. Louis is now used as a training ship for the Pennsylvania Naval Reng ship for the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves. She has now reached her dotage and is practically useless, but when one knows her history there is always a feel-

ng of great respect for the battered old CARRIED AWAY BY A BALLOON. The Pluck of a Twelve-Year-Old

Iown Boy. WEST LIBERTY, Iowa, July 7 .- A balhere yesterday by Baldwin brothers, of Quincy, Ill., and in the crowd watching the preparations was Carlton Meyer, twelve years old. Boylike, he was eager to aid in the undertaking, and was helping to hold the balloon down, when suddenly t sprang into the air, with young Meyer anging head down, with his feet entan-

gled in one of the ropes. The aeronaut who was to have gone up in the balloon had the presence of mind to call to the boy: "Hang on to the rope." The boy bravely clutched the line, and squirmed around until he caught one of the dangling parachute ropes, and he did not once make a slip as he twisted himself about and gradually worked himself up to the balloon. Mrs. Meyer, the boy's mother, fainted as she saw him carried away.

Straight upward shot the balloon with its little captive. When it had reached an altitude of about a mile a current of ir struck it and it began to drift away Then began a novel and exciting of As the balloon moved the chowd fol t, expecting every instant to see the boy dashed to death on the earth. Along the roads, over fields and fences they ran, and when those on foot were distanced the pursuit was kept up by men in wag-ons or on horseback.

After five miles had been covered the

balloon began slowly to descend. As the air in it cooled it steadily settled, waver-ing now and then, and drifting about ing now and then, and drifting about with the breeze, as though to torment the anxious and nearly spent followers.

Finally it came to earth in a field of grain, where the youthful aeronaut was gently dropped. When his friends came up he met them with a broad smile. A triumphal procession was formed and the boy was carried back home. There a purse of \$100 was raised to reward the little fellow for his pluck.

SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING. A Ball of Fire Enters a Pennsylvania Undertaker's Shop.

CHESTER, Pa., July 7.-Lightning cut

ome queer capers during an electrical storm in this city. A bolt selected an un fertaker's establishment for a visit. The windows and doors of the cabinet place onnected with the establishment of E F. White, an undertaker, were open, and wo men, John H. Smith and William Mc. Caffrey, were at work in the building. Smith was standing some distance away rom McCaffrey working with a drawing from McCaffrey working with a drawing knife when there was a blinding flash and a ball of fire came through the open door and apparently struck the blade of the knife held by Smith and then rebounded and went out of the window. Both men were badly shocked, especially Smith, who had to be assisted to his home. The wooden handles on the drawing knife are supposed to have been the means of saving the life of Smith, the wood serving as a non-conductor.

OUR PORTO RICAN TRADE.

Increases Shown in the Imports and the Exports as Well.

Figures of the Year Under a Re. duced Tariff as Compared With Those Before the United States Took Charge-Statistics of Interest

The prompt action of the Porto Rican Legislature in notifying the President that tariff revenue between Porto Rico and the United States is no longer re quired to meet the expenses of the isl and, and requesting that all tariff be tween the island and the United States be immediately abolished in accordance with the provisions of the Porto Richard act, lends especial interest to some fig ures just prepared by the Treasury Bu reau of Statistics regarding the commerc between Porto Rico and the United States since the Porto Rican act went into effect.

The Porto Rican act, which, it may be remembered, went into effect May 1, 1939, provided that the United States tariff should apply in Porto Rico as against all countries except the United States, and that the tariff rates between the United States and Porto Rico should be 15 per cent of the regular tariff rates for a tern of two years, unless the Porto Rican Legislature should sooner than that tim notify the President that it had made provision for local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porte Rico, whereupon all tariff between the island and the United States should be aboilshed. This notification, according to the press despatches from Porto Rico, has been duly made by the Legislature, the act signed by Governor Allen, and the President requested to abolish all customs duties on goods passing from the United States into Porto Rico or from Porto Rico into the United States, or July 25, 1901, as authorized by the act above referred to. The increase in commerce between Por-

followed the Porto Rican act, by which 85 per cent of the tariff between Porto co and the United States was removed has been very great, especially in exports from the United States to Porto Rico. The act went into effect May 1, 1909, and the figures for the month of April, 1901 therefore conclude the first year of commerce between Porto Rico and the United States under this act. In that year the imports from Porto Rico into the United States were \$3,827,413, against \$2,218,273 in States were \$3,827.413, against \$2,218,273 in the corresponding tweive months of 1293-1390, and \$2,131.75 in the corresponding tweive months of 1897-93—an increase of over 75 per cent as compared with the tweive months ending April 30, 1898, when the Island was under Spanish control. In exports from the United States to Porto Rico the increase is still more strongly marked, the exports to that Island during the first year under the Porto Rican act being \$7,129,561, against \$3,719,940 in the corresponding tweive months ending with April, 1900, and \$1,856,627 in the corresponding tweive months ending with April, 1805-an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

To som up the developments of trade between Porto Rico and the United States since the Porto Rican act abolishing & per cent of the tariff rates between that island and the United States went into effect as compared with conditions before the beginning of the war with Spain, it may be said that imports from Porto Rico have increased & per cent and exports to that island have increased nearly 200 per cent. How far the abolition of the remaining 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates and the establishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States will further stimulate the commerce between the island and the ports in the United States can only be determined by future developments. The latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that about 80 per cent of the tistics show that about 80 per cent of the imports of Porto Rico are now from the United States and about 75 per cent of the exports of that island are to the United

The following tables show the exports from the United States to and imports into the United States from Porto Rico in the first year under the Porto Rican tariff act, compared with the year immediately preceding, when the island was under the United States flag, and with the

	Exports to Porto Rico.			
Month of-	1897.	1590.	1900.	
day	\$161,845	\$305,564	\$596,479	
time	167,138	361,423	890,990	
uly	156,296	213,302	529,739	
August	143,945	251,843	408,633	
September	139,578	246,490	282,061	
etober	163,904	317,191	650,823	
November	219, 326	485,512	534,545	
Jecember	135,547	319,972	616,208	
	1808	1900.	1901.	
lanuary	\$105,157	\$427,603	\$622,501	
ebruary	97,074	246,005	641,444	
farch	149,323	297,409	743,923	
spril	156,494	254,666	571,677	

Total, 12 mos Foreign and de prior to May, 138 merchandise only.	mestic 1	nerchandise	included
	Import	s from Por	to Rico.
Month of-	1897.	1890.	1900.
May	\$555,988	\$617,179	\$1,103,867
June	361,328	814,800	1,218,257
July	145,373	448,267	640,023
August	72,625	74,323	251,903
September	35,854	56,167	72,281
October	P9:526	18:500	74,147
November	67,028	23,616	48,798
December	17,069	13,711	43,020
	1858.	1960.	1901.
January	\$6,733	843,298	8217,255
February	89,166	10,512	455,792
February	259,240	37,999	872,518
April	451,285	29,799	799,700

Total, 12 mos. ... \$2,151,775 \$2,218,273 \$3,827,413 A FIGHT WITH RATTLESNAKES.

The Forestry Commissioner Attack ed in Pike County, Pa.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., July 7 .- J. T. Rothrock, State Commissioner of Forestry, and two other men had a thrilling experience Friday fighting a den of rattlesnakes in Pike County. Mr. Rothrock, in company with Robert Smith, of Pike County, and Henry Frankenfield, of Resica, Monroe County, went

to Pike County recently to make a sur

vey of some of the lands purchased by the The party was working in the wilds when Frankenfield discovered a huge ratler, and immediately killed him. The next moment his eyes beheld no less than twenty rattlers coming in his direction.

Mr. Rothrock and Smith ran to Frank enfield's rescue. Smith fortunately had an ax, which he used to good advan-tage, and Rothrock and Frankenfield fage, and Rothrock and Frankenheid fought desperately with clubs. One large rattler jumped at Smith but was quickly killed. The party after the fight counted nine dead rattlers, all of good size. Mr. Rothrock came to Stroudsburg Friday night and related his thrilling experience to friends.

A YACHT OVERTURNED.

Four Philadelphians Have a Narrow Escape From Drowning.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 7 .- While ideon Smitheman, Miss Mary Smith. Miss Bertha Brown, and Jacob Smith, a party of young people from Philadelphia pending the summer here, were sailing vesterday afternoon on Great Egg Harbor, the yacht, which was carrying too much sall, was capsized near place called Anchoring Point, and the quartette was thrown into the water. They all succeeded in grasping the over turned craft, which a moment later was aught in the swift current of the inlet and started to drift rapidly to sea.

The accident was witnessed by several rachts and steam launches. The launch corge Schuyler, Captain Townsend, was he first to reach the upturned boat, and ook off the young people, who were early exhausted from terror and their fforts to retain their position on the up-turned yacht. A steam launch belong ing to E. J. Dumee, of Philadelphia, look charge of the party and conveyed them to land,

Constipation feets are promptly cured

Woodward and Lothrop,

New York-Washington-Paris.

During the summer months store will be closed at 5 o'clock; Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Continued Special Sale of Wash Dress **Fabrics**

For Mid-Summer Wear. (First floor, Tenth St.)

124c Printed Dimities, 9c the Yard.

We secured 3,000 yards more of the new and beautiful Dimities, which so closely resemble and are excelled only by the Irish Dimito Rico and the United States which has | ties.

They are dainty, handsome, durable, and there are many attractive patterns to select from, in figures, stripes, polka dots, on light and dark grounds.

124c Batiste Lawns, 9c the Yard.

Thousands of yards of these, and every yard of this season's production. Dainty designs, printed on fine, sheer cloth, on white, blue, black, and tinted grounds.

We show an attractive line of Mohair Brilliantines and Sicilians,

manufactured in Bradford, Englands. Charming stuffs for waists skirts, and suits-nothing richer -hard finished silky surfaces, to which dust will not cling-too springy to wrinkle or crushwhite, tan, grey, navy, black, and

50c, 75c, and \$1 a Yard.

SPECIAL! French Blue Mohair

Brilliantine, with alternating white hair line and amure stripes, one inch apart. This fabric has a beautiful silk finish and will make a rich, handsome, and stylish costume, sepa-

rate skirt, or waist.

48 inches wide. \$1.50 the Yard.

We also display a nice assort-

Black Mohair Brilliantine.

Better adapted to all-round wear than any other dress material. Best for street, seashore, and mountain wear, and particularly desirable for traveling Sheds the dust quickly, and always looks neat and presentable. Very popular for bathing suits.

Mohair Brilliantine: 44-inch. 50c the yard. 44-inch. 75c the yard. 45-inch \$1.00 the yard. First floor, Tenth Street.

Linen Department.

(Second floor, Eleventh St.) Semi-Annual Sale of Manufac-

turer's Samples LINENS.

Table Cloths and Napkins; Hemstitched Tray and Carving Cloths; Napkins, Doylies, and Pillow Cases, Fringed Damask

Tea Cloths, and Towels. These samples come from the leading manufacturers of Austrian linens, and are mostly oneof-a-kind articles (dozen or piece). and are offered at

331/3 Per Cent Less Than Regular Prices.

Judging by the quick responses former sales of this character have brought we would suggest an early call, as the best are always sold first.

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